

MR. DARROW GETS HIS CASE LAWYER

McNamara's Chief Counsel Retains
Member of Los Angeles Bar to
Watch His Interests.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Saturday.—Preparing for any eventuality that may arise from the county Grand Jury's investigation of the McNamara bribery and the defense fund, Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the McNamaras, has retained Earl Rogers to look after his interests. Mr. Rogers, according to Mr. Rogers, has gone to the country for a rest. Mr. Rogers said:—

"It is true that I have been employed by Mr. Darrow to care for his interests in anything arising from the present county Grand Jury investigation of the McNamara trial. We do not know that any situation requiring my services will arise but we are prepared for whatever may arise."

"I can act for Mr. Darrow should any occasion arise, just as I would for any other innocent professional man or layman. I was disqualified from acting for the defense in the McNamara case owing to the fact that I was a special prosecutor during the preliminary features of the action. In the event, however, that any legal necessity arises involving Mr. Darrow, as based upon the report of the Grand Jury, I will be free to defend him."

The employment of Mr. Rogers by Mr. Darrow followed published reports that Mr. Darrow might be involved in the report of the county grand jury. For weeks the jury has been investigating the alleged bribery of witnesses and jurors in the McNamara case.

ATTACKED, SAYS HEAD OF BRIDGE WORKERS

Frank H. Ryan Says National Erectors' Detective Hit Him with
Revolver Butt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday.—After Robert Foster, a detective for the National Erectors' Association, had been ejected from the headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to-day Frank H. Ryan, president of the iron workers, declared Foster had struck him with the butt of a revolver. Foster admitted he was armed.

Foster said he went to Ryan's office to ask him if he had any information regarding a rumor that \$5,000 had been sent from the head of Walter Drew, counsel for the Erectors' Association. Ryan said he had refused to talk with Foster and had ordered him out of his office. When he refused to go, Ryan said, he put him out.

GANGRENE CAUSED BY CARBOLIC ACID

Physicians Warn Against Using Bandages Soaked in Solution for
Cuts and Bruises.

Gangrene may be caused by the unskillful use of carbolic acid dressings and solutions, according to the warnings issued by physicians in this city.

The subject came up through an article in the current number of the Journal of the American Medical Association, in which Dr. E. F. Buckmeister, of Effingham, Ill., calls attention to a case where a patient had lost a finger through gangrene by applying to it solutions of carbolic acid or other antiseptics.

Although dilute solutions of the acid are used in disinfecting wounds, there is always grave danger if the liquid is permitted to remain on a dressing. It kills the sensory nerves and destroys the tissues, and it is only recently that a young hunter, who is now on an exploring expedition of much scientific interest, nearly lost the use of a finger in this manner. He had been bitten by a favorite dog and had placed on the wound a bandage saturated in carbolic acid. He noticed that the wound was growing black about the edges, and telegraphed to a physician in this city for advice, at the same time relating what he had done. He received this message:—

"Remove carbolic acid soaked bandage at once and get to an Albany hospital as quick as you can."

Prompt attention saved the finger, although it was nearly a year before it healed.

FIGHT OVER A FREE POLISH.

Brass Worker Wounded in Encounter with Bootblack.

Robert Gibson, a brass polisher, residing at No. 223 West End avenue, was taken to the Flower Hospital yesterday from a saloon at Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue with a serious knife wound in the back.

Gibson, it is said, used the brushes of a bootblack in the saloon to clean his clothes and polish his shoes. The boy objected and the police are looking for him on a charge of injuring Gibson in the argument that followed.

Stabbed by a Stranger.

John Cea, twenty-one years old, was removed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday from in front of Caffia's Café, at No. 246 East Twelfth street, suffering from a stab wound in the abdomen and another wound in the left arm. He says he was stabbed by a stranger.

Mr. Baldwin's Organ Recital.

The programme of Professor Samuel A. Baldwin's free organ recital at the College of the City of New York at four o'clock this afternoon, is as follows:—Pastoral Sonata, in G minor; "Souvenir"; Lemare; fugue in R minor (Lester); Bach; "Sonnet"; "Krause"; "March of the Magi"; "Dubois"; large from symphony "From the New World"; "Dvorak"; "Pomp and Circumstances"; Elgar.

MEDICINE MEN OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Dr. James J. Walsh in a most interesting article shows once more that there is nothing new under the sun; that much of the medical and surgical practice that we think modern was practiced in medieval days. Illustrated article in next Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD.

Ended His Life by Gas.

Gustave Rohrs, thirty-four years old, committed suicide by gas yesterday in his room at No. 38 East Seventy-eighth street. He had lived in the house about three weeks. The body was removed to the morgue.

Preparing for the Panama Canal in Eighteen Months by Building Steamships

W. R. Grace & Co. to Add
Three Vessels for Its West
Coast Trade.

ACTIVITY IN BUSINESS

Expert Tells of Difficulties Encountered in Commerce with South American Countries.

On the eve of the opening of the Panama Canal, New York commercial houses are making great efforts to take advantage of the new era that is coming in our trade relations with South America. Just what is being done by New York exporters will be told in the *Herald* in a series of weekly articles, of which this is the first.

Among the firms of exporters and shippers in New York which are making extensive preparations for the opening of the Panama Canal, now confidently expected within the next eighteen months, is that of W. R. Grace & Co.

The company has long had big interests on the west coast of South America. Three new steamships are building for it for the west coast trade, and when these are in service it will have a fleet of twelve vessels, of an average burden of ten thousand tons, trading between New York and the west coast ports. When the canal is open the company expects to maintain a tri-monthly service by that route.

Mr. Joseph P. Grace, president of the company and a son of the founder, is at present in South America looking over the conditions there and getting first hand information. Discussing the question with a *Herald* reporter, Mr. J. L. Schaefer, vice president of the company, said yesterday:—

"We are going ahead carefully with our preparations. We know that when the canal is open we shall use it. The question of dues and tolls is not so important now to us as it is to some other exporters, whose market has been closed there a while. It is a good thing for us to have the question settled and out of the way, but if Congress acts a year before the canal goes into operation that will be all right."

"The importance of the opening of the Panama Canal is unquestionably very great and naturally the people whose commercial interests will be affected by it are anxious to know what the canal will do for them. We are making preparations for all the ways they can see. You won't find that the man who knows most about it is a homeick and a country man, but a man who knows the world and who has the positive opinions."

"Our own preparations are simply a continuation of the methods by which we have been doing business. We are keeping in close touch with the needs of the market, watching the changes in demand very carefully and anticipating them as far as we can. We have competent men on the ground and keep in close touch with them."

"One of our great difficulties and chief concerns is that we are not able to get Americans to go down there and stay there. For some reason or other our experience is that Americans do not like to go to South America. We have tried hard, and tried them all ways, but the American who will go down there and be contented is the exception. Usually he likes the idea of going down there, but after he gets there, he misses the life he has had at home, and though we give him a fine house and a piano player and such things to help him live in the country, sooner or later, generally within a year, he goes home and after that he has had some time at home and wants to return. He often finds that two weeks at home is enough to make him content to go back, but it disturbs business too much to have these people go down there and stay there. In all our offices on the west coast of South America, we must have something like eight hundred employees and not more than twenty-five of these are Americans. Most of the best of our employees are of the Irish position, are Englishmen and Germans. Somehow or other, they seem able to stick. They make their five year contract, say, and work through it. Some of them are content to go back and start in again. It is sad to me as an American to have to say this, but there the fact lies."

"The building up of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. and the growth of the fortune of the founder furnish one of the commercial romances of the Western hemisphere. The little Irish cabin boy who visited New York the first time at the age of four, after leaving home as a runaway, had a fortune valued at \$10,000,000. He was twice Mayor of New York City. He had established extensive business connections all over the west coast of the Southern continent."

Rise of William R. Grace.

William Russell Grace was born near Cork in the early thirties, and after several trips as a cabin boy was taken by his father to Peru. The elder Grace did not find all that he had hoped for there and went back home again. The youth stayed on, however, and, going from one position to another, finally found himself firmly established there. He worked for a while for the firm of John Bryce & Co. in Callao, Peru, and worked so well that the title of this company was changed to Bryce, Grace & Co. W. R. Grace was junior partner. In 1850, by the time young Grace had been in Peru a few years, the company had become one of the most prosperous on the coast, and was already taking a leading part in Peruvian financial affairs.

One of the next steps of importance which W. R. Grace made was to induce a cousin, brother M. P. Grace, to go out to join him, and later the style of the company was changed again. This time it became Grace Brothers.

It was about this date that Mr. Grace made his first real American connection, which had far reaching consequences. During the civil war, when all the foreign houses in Peru and the Peruvian houses, too, decided not to aid the vessels of the United States Navy at Callao, the most important port for the United States on the coast, W. R. Grace went to their aid and furnished them with supplies. In 1865 he came to New York with a fortune big enough to retire on and apparently with that intention. Instead, however, he founded the New York house of W. R. Grace & Co. and took an active part in its development. The New York house entered a much broader field and rapidly established very good European connections.

For years the affairs of the company were in the hands of M. P. Grace, and there, too, prospered. One of M. P. Grace's biggest deals came in 1873. At that time the firm of Dreyfus Frères, which had the monopoly of the exportation of Peruvian guano, failed and Peru became very much embarrassed financially. The reorganization of the company's finances was undertaken by the younger of the two Graces and he settled an indebtedness amounting to about \$25,000,000. He took over the construction of the Oroya Railroad, which work had involved the Peruvian government very deeply, and carried it to a successful issue. The construction of the Oroya Railroad was the first of a series of projects which he carried out with success.



Lima are cotton factories. The labor situation there is not the same as at the sugar plant. We had to provide homes for all our labor in the Chicama Valley, but in Lima we can draw on the labor resources of the city. Our oldest mill was built about twenty years ago, one of the others ten years ago and the latest one five years ago. We take the cotton right through, we spin, weave and bleach and we produce a considerable amount of raw cotton. We ship quantities of agricultural machinery. We have taken a lot of electrical appliances down there, though in these we have to compete on quality and not on price.

"In Peru itself we are largely interested in manufacturing. In the Chicama Valley, in the central portion of Peru, we have our sugar factories and estates of about twenty-five hundred acres. Besides producing cane we raise all the cattle and mules and other animals we need. Our establishment there is almost entirely self-contained. Pretty nearly everything consumed on the estate is produced there. We must have three thousand head of cattle. The sugar factories we value at about \$1,500,000.

"In Lima and within a few miles of

cession for the export of guano was made over to him, and to-day W. R. Grace & Co. are the shipping agents of the Peruvian Corporation. This corporation was organized by M. P. Grace to take over the debts of the government and the concessions which he had obtained to offset them.

Ship Many Kinds of Goods.

Of the recent and present day activities of the W. R. Grace & Co. Mr. Schaefer said:—

"Of course, our chief business and primary reason for our being in South America is our mercantile and shipping business. We send pretty nearly every kind of goods to the west coast and a big proportion of all the goods sent there. To do this we run a line of steamships and, as you know, the fleet is being increased. For many years we sent sailing vessels around the Horn, and Mr. Grace was the first to send a steamship from New York through the Straits of Magellan. That was in 1881. In 1883 the regular line of steamers was instituted."

"We take down all kinds of goods, kerosene, machinery, lumber, rough cotton goods, steel products, wire nails and so forth. We ship quantities of agricultural machinery. We have taken a lot of electrical appliances down there, though in these we have to compete on quality and not on price."

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Before leaving for Rome with Cardinal Farley on his recent trip Father Cassidy had been at work with the situation confronting his church in the absence of many women from mass on Sundays. He decided that his return he would solve the problem.

At a recent meeting of the Holy Family Society, connected with the church and composed of married women of the parish, the pastor presented the facts with a suggestion asking them to consider the advisability of carrying out the plan. He explained that invariably the reason given by mothers of small children for remaining away from church is that they fear if the children are brought they will interrupt the services, and they cannot leave them at home.

He said that a great majority of the society are mothers whose children are grown up, and he was sure that if he set aside an appropriate room for the purpose the women would volunteer their services, one or two each on Sunday and fast day in caring for children left while the mothers were at mass. The society received the suggestion enthusiastically and immediately began preparations. The room, formerly a small chapel, has been converted into a nursery. The priest says the plan will have its first trial on Sunday, and he is sure it will be successful.

Officers of the society are Mrs. Thomas Dwyer, president; Mrs. Joseph Dwyer, vice president; Mrs. Dennis Garrahan, secretary; Mrs. George F. Van Dam, treasurer; Mrs. Robert Rice, marshal, and Father Cassidy, treasurer.

EIGHT FAMILIES RESCUED.

Policemen Carry Women and Children from Burning House.

Police and firemen rescued eight families yesterday from a burning tenement at No. 139 Third avenue, after they had been trapped by the flames. The building is a five story brick structure.

Policeman Grazer, of the East Thirty-fifth street police station, discovered the fire and blew his whistle for assistance. Policeman Lauterbach climbed up an awning stanchion to the second floor and entered the building. He found Mrs. George Lobban, sixty-two years old, overcome by the smoke on the first floor. He carried her to the street.

Policemen Grazer and Young reached the third floor, where they found Frank Luitdard, overcome by the smoke in the hallway. He was carried out. Policeman Rebold heard cries in the rear of the building, and climbing to the roof of a one story extension, found three children, Peter Cane, fifteen, and his brothers, Philip, eleven, and Joseph, nine. They were rescued. Policeman Greenberg rescued Mrs. Marie Lantini, seventy years old. The damage by fire was estimated at \$2,000.

Shots and Kills Young Wife.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Saturday.—Mr. Arthur Thunoff, a young cotton mill worker, was shot and instantly killed by his husband on Saturday afternoon when he tried unsuccessfully to shoot her mother and later Thunoff gave himself up to the police.

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Girl Poisoned by Candy.

Rosie Laitisold, sixteen years old, an operator on clocks, living at No. 25 East 125th street, was removed from the factory of M. & W. Wamser & Co. at No. 4 East Eleventh street, to St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday suffering from poisoning. She was recovered. The girl said she picked up some candy while on her way to work and ate it.

Two Men Slightly Wounded During a Fight.

Timothy Mulcare, of No. 2,240 Amsterdam avenue, and John Moore, of No. 228 West 144th street, received slight pistol shot wounds in a Chinese restaurant at No. 2,717 Eighth avenue yesterday. Soon Lee, proprietor of the place, was later held in \$2,500 bail on a charge of felonious assault.

The two wounded men and their companions, Carl Canfield, of No. 234 West 124th street, and Walter Rafferty, of No. 265 West 130th street, were held in \$500 bail on charges of disorderly conduct.

The shooting was the result of a fight in the place concerning the amount of a check for food.

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NEW WHITE WAYS

Commissioner Thompson Gives City
Several Hundred Miles of
New Lights.

New York is becoming a city of many bright, white ways, instead of merely the one which is famous the world over. Commissioner Henry S. Thompson, of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, is particularly proud of the fact that during the year just ended he has been able to give to the city several hundred miles of newly lighted or better lighted streets without requiring a special appropriation for the work or showing a departmental deficit as a result of it.

Apart from departmental economies in other directions, this achievement was made possible by the saving of \$70,000, effected early in the year by the Commissioner, in obtaining from the New York Edison Company a reduction in the price per kilowatt hour of the lighting in public buildings.

Until the recent completion of these new lighting installations many of the city's most important thoroughfares were still illuminated only by gas lamps of the old kind. The Commissioner's plan was to save the city in Amsterdam avenue and many other streets running north and south, as well as in a large number of the cross streets. The principal sections which are to be so lit, having been equipped with new electric arc lights, doubling the city's old electric light areas within the year, and in many thoroughfares supplanting entirely the old gas lamps, are these:

In Manhattan:—Second avenue from Houston to 129th street; Third avenue from the Bowery to 130th street; First avenue from Twenty-fifth street to Forty-fourth street; Fourth avenue from the Bowery to Thirty-third street; Madison avenue from Eighty-sixth street to 131st; Lenox avenue from 110th to 144th; Seventh avenue from Forty-seventh to Fifty-ninth; Eighth avenue from Hudson to Fifty-ninth and from 110th to 159th; Ninth avenue from Greenwich to Fifty-ninth; Tenth avenue from 131st to 159th; Eleventh avenue from 131st to 159th; Twelfth avenue from 131st to 159th; Thirteenth avenue from 131st to 159th; Fourteenth avenue from 131st to 159th; Fifteenth avenue from 131st to 159th; Sixteenth avenue from 131st to 159th; Seventeenth avenue from 131st to 159th; Eighteenth avenue from 131st to 159th; Nineteenth avenue from 131st to 159th; Twentieth avenue from 131st to 159th; Twenty-first avenue from 131st to 159th; Twenty-second avenue from 131st to 159th; Twenty-third avenue from 131st to 159th; Twenty-fourth avenue from 131st to 159th; Twenty-fifth avenue from 131st to 159th; Twenty-sixth avenue from 131st to 159th; Twenty-seventh avenue from 131st to 159th; Twenty-eighth avenue from 131st to 159th; Twenty-ninth avenue from 131st to 159th; Thirtieth avenue from 131st to 159th; Thirty-first avenue from 131st to 159th; Thirty-second avenue from 131st to 159th; Thirty-third avenue from 131st to 159th; Thirty-fourth avenue from 131st to 159th; Thirty-fifth avenue from 131st to 159th; Thirty-sixth avenue from 131st to 159th; Thirty-seventh avenue from 131st to 159th; Thirty-eighth avenue from 131st to 159th; Thirty-ninth avenue from 131st to 159th; Fortieth avenue from 131st to 159th; Forty-first avenue from 131st to 159th; Forty-second avenue from 131st to 159th; Forty-third avenue from 131st to 159th; Forty-fourth avenue from 131st to 159th; Forty-fifth avenue from 131st to 159th; Forty-sixth avenue from 131st to 159th; Forty-seventh avenue from 131st to 159th; Forty-eighth avenue from 131st to 159th; Forty-ninth avenue from 131st to 159th; Fiftieth avenue from 131st to 159th; Fifty-first avenue from 131st to 159th; Fifty-second avenue from 131st to 159th; Fifty-third avenue from 131st to 159th; Fifty-fourth avenue from 131st to 159th; Fifty-fifth avenue from 131st to 159th; Fifty-sixth avenue from 131st to 159th; Fifty-seventh avenue from 131st to 159th; Fifty-eighth avenue from 131st to 159th; Fifty-ninth avenue from 131st to 159th; Sixtieth avenue from 131st to 159th; Sixty-first avenue from 131st to 159th; Sixty-second avenue from 131st to 159th; Sixty-third avenue from 131st to 159th; Sixty-fourth avenue from 131st to 159th; Sixty-fifth avenue from 131st to 159th; Sixty-sixth avenue from 131st to 159th; Sixty-seventh avenue from 131st to 159th; Sixty-eighth avenue from 131st to 159th; Sixty-ninth avenue from 131st to 159th; Seventieth avenue from 131st to 159th; Seventy-first avenue from 131st to 159th; Seventy-second avenue from 131st to 159th; Seventy-third avenue from 131st to 159th;